## FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d instant, at noon, arrived on Monday morning, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe.

The Atlantic has had very boisterous weather from N.E., and for six days past from the N. W. and W. Nov. 3, off Bell Buoy, passed ships Ashburton and Trimountain; Nov. 4, 45 miles W. of Cape Clear, at & P. M., exchanged blue lights with a steamer, supposed to be the South Carolina, from New-York; Nov. 9, at 7 A. M., let 49° 15′, long. 41° 10′, saw a steamer bound E., supposed to be the R. M. steamship Europa, from New-York; Nov. 11, lat. 46° 00', long. 52° 30', passed a Prus-

sian bark with painted ports, bound E. The following persons came passengers in

The British mail steamer Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, Nov. 1, at 35 minutes past 3, having experienced a heavy gale in the Channel and easterly winds on the voyage. Reports October 31, at 10 25 A. M., passed British mail

seamer Canada for Boston.

The news is without any striking feature. In England the preparations for Wellington's funeral and the opening of Parliament engross attention. In France the employes of the Elysce take every opporunity of parading the pacific policy of the Emperor. The Belgian and Sardinian Ministry are in progress of rmstion. Turkey is struggling to pay its debt, sotwithstanding serious disturbances in the Eastern

## ENGLAND.

American Lust after Cuba.

Although the summer has passed away without any new attempt having been made on Cuba by the adventurous citizans of the United States, it is certain that American ambition has not abandomed the hope of amexing the "Queen of the Antilles." The failure of the expeditions of last year seems only to have rendered the annexationists more cautious in their proceedings. Those lawless schemes were, it is true, discountenced by the Federal Government, and the feeble Executive at Washington did what it could to frustrate them; but the instinct of aggression is not so easily repressed. The reckless adventurers who infest the great cities of the Union, far from being warned by the fate of their unfortunate counteder, appear to be only waiting for an opportunity of renewing the invasion with a botter prospect of success. The design is openly avowed, and it is not condemned by public opinion. The truth is, a great portion of the American people, intoxicated with prosperity, and lending a greedy car to the flattery of demagogues, firmly believe that the empire of the New Workivelengs to them; and they accordingly look with indulgent complexency upon the efforts of their advanced quard of tregulars. Such a state of feeling gives great action campaign. American opinion does not scan very critically infractions of international right, and is fully prepared to adopt the advantageous results which may be obtained by the marauding citizens of the Union. This process has already been twice gone through, at the expense of a feeble and almost unresisting power. The annexation of Texas and the conquest of California eriginated in the aggression of private adventurers upon the rights of Mexico. Their success was applicated by Although the summer has passed away withnexisten of regassion of private adventurers upon sated in the sugression of private adventurers upon ghts of Mexico. Their success was applauled by countrymen, and the Excentive of the United was at length compelled to support a movement editable to the enlightened patriotism of its au-

After such a precedent, it is not surprising that the invaders of Cuba persist is their enterprise, considerally believing that a fortunate conjuncture may at any time lorre their Government to recognize and to second their designs. The expeditions which last year left the ports of the Vinted States to assail the territories of a friendly power failed at every point. As they were not of sufficient force to meet the Spanish troops in the field, whilst the Crecke population refused to rise in their favor, the alfair was specifily finished; and the disconditure of the Fibustiers damped, for a time, the enthusiasm of those who had projected and prepared the invasion. So complete and hopeless a failure was of course regarded, in efficial quarters, in its true light of a piratical incursion, and the Federal Government did not venture to counte-nance an entrage for which no excuse could be offered. Nevertheless, despite all its fatal consequences, the adventure was not generally reprobated, as it ought to have been, by American opinion. The associations by which it was organized still curvive, and they include a large number of persons, who are said to have considerable funds at their command. Their hopes have been revived by recent events in Cuba, and although their future movements will probably be less precipitate than those of last year, it is certain that they are prepared to take advantage of any opportunity which may arise from the divsenzions between the Spanish Government and its colonial subjects. The disasticated Creoles receive assistance and encouragement from the United States; their onial subjects. The disaffected Creoles receive assist ance and encouragement from the United States; their journels are printed in America, and are introduced by American agents; and supplies of erms and amunication have been furnished from the same quarter. In fact, have been furnished from the same quarter. In fact, Spain has to deal not only with its own discontented subjects, but also with the American sympathizers, who are most active in their hosting, and who, whenever they are threatened, appeal to their countrymen for "moral support," and to the Federal Government for protection.

for "moral support," and to the Federal Government for protection.

Under such circumstances, we can searcely blame the Spanish authorities, at a moment when they are menaced with an insurrection in Cuba, for taking any precautions which may appear necessary to repressoring interference in the affairs of the Island. It may or may not be true that unnecessary and injudicious rigor has been used in preventing the landing of American citizens at Havana; yet, all things considered, we annot condemn the Spanish Government for exercising a right which it undoubtedly possesses, nor can we subscribe to the resolutions pussed at "indignation meetings" at New-Orleans and elsewhere. The President, however, seems to have been so far influenced by what has occurred as to have dispatched a man-of-war

eannot condemn the Spanish Government for exercing a right which it undoubtedly possesses, nor can we subscribe to the resolutions passed at "indignation meetings" a New-Orleans and elsewhere. The President, however, seems to have been so far influenced by what has occurred as to have dispatched a man-of-war to the Havans, to protect the American fig. We shall be glad if it turns out that this step has been taken with the view of controlling American citizens, rather than of coërcing or intinidating the Spanish authorities; but it is clear that every means will be employed by the anti-Cuban party to implicate their Government in the matter, and to persuade the American that their dag has been insulted by the effects of a European Power. It is very far from our intention to impeach the good fish of the Praceutive at Washington in these transactions.

On the contrary, we are disposed to believe that Mr. Filmore has done all that hay in his power to prevent the designs of the Filbustiers from being carried into execution. But, as has been seen on former occasions, the moderation of the President is of likele avail to restrain the aggressive propensities of American citizens, or to keep within bounds the national instinct of acquisitiveness. The exaggerated licence of individual action which exists in the United States, owing to the enormous field open to the restless portion of their population, has preduced a habit of lawlessness, which is, to say the least, extremely dangerous to those countries which enjoy the doubtful advantage of territorial contiguity to the free and enlightened Republic. In the case before us, there i a constant and scarcely concelled conspirery against Spain, for which not a shalow of provocation has been given. The "Order of the Lone Star"—as the association of freebooters is ronantically designated—carries on its operations in a time of profound peace; and when the Spainsh Government, naturally slammed at demonstrations es unmistakeably hostile, institutes precautions against their autho

gandism in which the Order of the Lone Star is enhanced—the whole affair is simply a speculation, which may or may not turn out to be profitable, but for which, at any rate, no excuse can be found.

The American people would do well to reflect on the consequences which may follow from so flagrant a violation of law and right, and on the just cause of offense which would be given to European Powers by the ungreeched invasion of Cuba. No State, in modern times,

has ever been powerful enough to set itself against the haw of nations with impunity; and even the boasted strength of Republican institutions would fail in carrying haw of nations with impunity; and even the boasted strength of Republican institutions would fail in carrying out a policy of systematic valence and oppression. The statemen of America will we doubt not, make every endeavor to avert the mischief which popular passion and private interests may seek to bring about, and they may always rely on being supported by the sounder portion of the community, as soon as the first ebuilition of national feeling is over. On this side of the Atlantic, too much importance is attached to the language of popular speakers in the States, and to the resolutions of public meetings; but American politicians know their countrymen better, and look to the official acts and declarations of their Government. So long, therefore, as the latter refrains from countenancing the unprincipled designs of a section of its citizens, we may reasonably hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that the inquitous crusade against Cuba will be stopped. The real danger lies in the aggressive spirit which appear to have become a part of the American character, and which some political accident may at any time encourage and stimulate till it is beyond the power of repression or control.

The Rise and Position of Disraeli.

Next week Mr. Disraeli, as a Minister of the

Next week Mr. Disraell, as a Minister of the Grown, will meet the Parliament which is to pronounce upon his policy and his pretensions. Circumstances have accurred to surpend for a moment the delivery of that particular expection on which the fate of a Cabinet may depend, but then, in his dignified and responsible capacity, the Chancillor of the Exchequer will prevent himself; and the course by which he has reached this signal elevation is so remarkable as to suggest an inquiry into the merits of achievements excumplished in so striking a success. What has Mr. Disraell accomplished how has he compassed his ends and what is the moral to be drawn from the story?

In the foremest place of all, Mr. Disraell has attained the great object of pointeal aspirants in a constitutional State. He has acquired ascendancy for his party, and office for himself. He is in actual verity the Right Hon. Brajkenin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leaster of the House of Commons, with a Parliamentary following at least as powerful as is possessed by any other chief of party. This in itself is no inconsiderable performance. Great men, and great statesmen, too, have missed the triumph. Mr. Fox can scarcely be said to have achieved it. So numerous are the vicinstitudes of political conflict, that the result, as in war, often dependent of the measures. Perhaps the very case before us is no bad illustration of the aids which fortune, in Parliamentary campaigning, may bring to deserts; but, in simple trath, the mere success of which we speak convery no adepolitical conflict, that the result, as in war, often dependation of accidents rather than a concert of measures. Perhaps the very case before us is no bad illustration of the aids which fortune, in Parliamentary campaigning, may bring to deserte; bet, in simple trath, the mere success of which we speak conveys no adequate idea of the exploits by which it was stained. The difficulties of such a victory, always serious, were here prodigiously enhanced by the consistons of the combat.

Seven short years ago Mr. Disraeli was a depreciated fellower of one of the most powerful Ministers ever known in England. This Minister not only offended Mr. Disraeli, but so demeaned himself toward his party that the alternative seemed submission or despair. Before the House and the country stood a Premier of consummate experience and skill pronouncing for a polity which, while it displeased his immediate apporters, commanded the assent of his political opponents, and established him at once in the confidence of the nation at large. He carried with him in his conversion not only his Cabinet, but all the knowledge, skill, and administrative expacity of his party, nor was a though possible that any considerable section of his following could resist his sway or maintain an effective independence. To organize a third party in the presence of two other parties prescriptively accupying the Parliamentary field, his always been regarded by politicians as an impracticable achievement. Sir Robert Peel still professed to lead the Conservatives, and Lord John Russell the Whigs. The Secoders had neither a mane or a chief, and if they possessed a principle, it was one which lent no strength to their cause. Tary were opposing not only their own leader, but this lenders a feriora, and were embarking in a course of action without promise or precedent. Meny people deliked the Reform Bill, many more the Emancipation Act, but neither against the Emancipation Act nor the Reform Bill, many more the Emancipation for the hour of trial. The success of th

address a new Parliament from the seat of power.

It would be doing Mr. Disraeli less than justice if we

It would be doing Mr. Disraeli less than justice if we omitted to say that his success has been independent of the extraneous aids of birth, or connexion, and that he has commended himself to the peculiar spirit of Englishmen by relying on the resources of his own genius and power. In genuine talent he is at least equal to the Chancellers of the Exchequer of the last 50 years, with the exception of Sir Robert Peel, and the sympathics of the nation go naturally with a man who has raised himself to effice by the exercise of intellect alone. Yet, with all these advantages, his position is more embar-

the nation go naturally with a man who has raised himself to effice by the exercise of intellect alone. Yet, with all these advantages, his position is more embarrassed than that of any of his predecessors, and the dilemma in which he has placed himself by the purversing of his course is a subject of almost halicrous notonety. That he will relieve himself by brilliancy of exposition, and even by bold innovations on Conservative traditions, is highly probable, but he cannot escape the alternative of penance or failure. If he maintains Protection, he must fail; if he surrenders it, he must confers his error. A policy which after six yearstrial has so confirmed itself as to be unassidable by its opponents, even when invested with official power, is manifestly a policy which should never have been opposed at all. If Mr. Disrael is a Freetrader in 1850, it is proceed to the state of the surface of the second manifestly a policy which should never have been opposed at all. If Mr. Disrael is a Freetrader in 1850, it is proceed to the second manifestly a policy which an analysis between these polinicians had no justification in principle.

This antagenism has resulted in Mr. Disrael's success, but it has been productive of serious disadvantage to the State. For a long time it destroyed the possibility of those alternations of power which Mr. Disrael's nuccess, but the been productive of serious disadvantage to the State. For a long time it destroyed the possibility of those alternations of power which Mr. Disrael's nuccess, but the been productive of serious disadvantage to the State. For a long time it destroyed the possibility of those alternations of power which Mr. Disrael's nuccess, but the mortification of one of its members, and the State machinery on a particular occasion was actually brought to a stand-vill. In the late elections, it left the constituencies would have known how to choose between Conservatives and Liberals. But the Protections of the the constituencies would have known which to take, had Free T elector could tell wan certainly for what policy he was voting. These controllections will now be effectually terminated by what alone, perhaps, could terminate them—a Free Trade Administration; but, though Mr. Disraell's political victory has been undoubtedly brailant, it can be no estimation to a stateman to reflect that he has impeded the progress of the nation through six long years, for the sake of a principle which he is compelled to discard in the first mement of practical success.

## Sunday Recreations.

A meeting was held on Thursday which illus-A meeting was held on Thursday which illustrates to a remarkable degree two well-known principles, or more properly weaknesses, of human nature—the first, the tendency of man to a merely prohibitory religion; the second, a vast preference for the particular prohibitions that happen to be no denial to the man who enforces them. The meeting professed to consist of the clergy belonging to, or resident within, the Archdeacon, ray of London, and the speakers, beginning with that exclessastical, "three gentlemen at once," the Archdeacon, and ending with Dr. Croly, expatiated with wonderful unction on the certain ruin to metropoliten, and, through

ry of Lendon, and the speakers, begunning with that ecclesiastical, "three gentlemen at once," the Archdencon, and ending with Dr. Croby, expatiated with wonderful unction on the certain ruin to metropolitan, and, through it, to provincial religion, should the new Crystal Palace be opened on Sunday afternoon. It was confidently predicted that our churches, especially those in the city, would be deserted; that, even if the practice of Sunday morning service continued, the few worshipers would be outraged on coming out of church by seeing streams of cabe rush by to the station; that the Crystal Palace would contain nothing to remind its frequenters of the world to come, or any other religious truth; and that it would be surrounded by an enceinte of gin palaces, in which the thirsty multitude, after a short visit to the Palace, would spend the remainder of the day.

Late at night 50,000 intoxicated wretches would return shouting and quarreling to the metropolis, the sepect of which would be anything rather than what a Christian metropolis ought to wear on a Sunday. There was no doubt as to the results, and apparently as little doubt as to the present thriving state of religion, and the very perfect way in which the Sabbath is now observed. Streng in the facts of the case, and still stronger in prophecy, the speeches were eloquent, able, and pious. Some time was lost—lost at least to the profune eyes of the laity—in discussing whether it best suited the dignity of the assembled body to appeal to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, or to send a deputation to Lord Derby, or to go straight to the Queen, and ask her, point blank, not to grant a charter. The via media, an address to the Minister, was at last cheeen, and his Lord-hip may soon expect a numerous and inducential deputation, consisting of the Archdence of Lordon, a Canon of St. Paul's, the Master of the Charter-house, the Vicar of St. Giles' Cripplegate, and several other dignitaries.

The results of opening the Crystal Palace on Sunley afternoon must of course, for the present, he entirely conjectural; not so, however, the results of having no such resource. There will be no Crystal Palace to such resource. There will be no Crystal Palace to merrow afternoon not was there in the Sunday afternoon can be such a sunday afternoon of last sammer. So we may already see for our selves, without going to Sion College, the result of a selves, without going to Sion College, the result of a compliance with the address that agreed to. Do the compliance with the address that agreed to. Do the messes, the people, the working classes, of London messes, the people, the working classes, of London messes, the people, the working crowd to our churche, morning, archeroving the horey hands, the fustion jackets, the coarse faces, the horey hands, the fustion jackets, the coarse faces, the horey hands, the fustion jackets, the coarse faces, the horey hands, the fustion jackets, the coarse faces, the horey hands, the fustion jackets, the coarse faces, the horey hands, the fustion, and suffering humanity! Here and there one of them, a marvel of his class, a man to write a book about, the here perhaps already of halfa dozen relations tracts, does go to church, or to meeting, on the Sunday morning, and perhaps the evening also. Will the stait to and prophets of Sion College tell us where the others are, the 929 out of a thousand! We presume they will not say, with the Pharisees of old, this people is accursed, nor can they imagine that these 199 are engaged in private prayer, or otherwise observing the Sabbath. No; without specifying the various attractions which the existing laws permit on the Sunday papers, or lighting, or seeing thair dogs field, or rat-catching, or walking in the fields—if there chance to be any within walking distance—or quarteling with their wives, or simply doing nothing at all, being juded, wearied, prostrated, in in a sort of heber cation into which a very wearied man may be thrown by a single

being juded, wearied, prostrated, in in a sort of intoxidemadal trance or come—that very minor sort of intoxication into which a very wearied man may be thrown
by a single half glass of bad beer or a half-dram of hal
gin. That is the present sate of things, and that is the
state which the venerable Archdeacon and his friends
wish to perpetuate, as it certainly would be perpetuated
by a compliance with their address.

Might we beg to suggest to these very excellent gentlemen, that if they really want a task worthy of the high
position they claim, they had better leave for a waile the
old beaten track, and the very casy track, of more prohibitions, and attempt something of a more substantive,
more constructive, or, as the Bible expresses it, more olifying character. Let them endesvor rather more to fill
our chartches; let them go into the streets and alleys, into
the cellars and garrets, and try to reclaim men to a more
civilized and religious way of life, and finally as train the
people that they shall of themselves come to church.
Most assuredly they will never come to church merely
because they can go nowhere else, for a man cut always
make a besst of himself at home if he has nowhere else
to go to, and it will be worse for his wife and children if
he does so. But it is quite clear that the lock and key
system will not answer. Religion and morality must be
in a very bad way when their only trust is in brick wills
and oak deeps, to keep neople inside or outside, as it may

It takes a long time to get to green fields from the It takes a long time to get to green fields from the center of London, and when you get to them at last you find the illusion disappear. You find you must walk between high fences and food ditches, with huge parings smelling of gas tar shuting out the view, you find the ground too dumpand the grass too dirty to allow you tried down—and there is no other way to rest your weary limbs it you nappen to be tired with your walk; you find crowds of people still more wearled than yourself, locking shout for seets in vain, and evidently at that pass which soon or late comes to all in the evening of life, when pleas are itself is a toll. Not is this the whole or the worst of your disagreeables. There are on all sides through of rude lade, occupied very aut ship for their own boyles age, and obeying instincts which you are disposed to regard with ladulgence, but somewhat

Primose bill, and thence through "Belsizepers" to Hampetesi charch, and even he will acknowledge the for Sablatical peace and devotional returning, yet might as well be reaming through the aides, the prominance, and the gardens of the Crystal Palace, as all events let us have green fields. Let proper spaces be soured for subarban parks and gardens before the consector has secured the few bits of groon that remain. Every querter of London enght to have its park as well as the Vestend—may, with more right to it, for the Westend find the mables have puriss of their own, and can always by case and be at rest in the country inot so the unfactuates. As it is, the majority of the working classes cannot get so lar as green fields without a long welk, and even then only to see them, and scarcely that. Notice have they constorable homes. So, according to this gentlethey confortable houses. So, according to this gentle-man's own showing they are driven back to the scheenz of a Crystal Pelace for want of any better place of recrea-

## England and the French Empire.

the Editor of The London Times: Sen: The curtain is rising on a second "Em-

See: The curtain is rising on a second "Empire." The decorations are prepared, the machinery constructed, the eise es seese arranged, and parts allot ted, but no men, not even the hero of the piece, can terceast its termination. Tragedy or counsty, neighforms or pentomine, its action and desonceast are unknown asike to France that must perform and Europe that must suffer it. Our curiosity is goaled by our interests, and we interrogate the past and watch the prosent, to divine, perhaps dissern, the future.

The history of tyrants is not seldom that of early promise crucily belied, of plausible probabloss scandalously violated, of a nation's confidence volunteered in smiles, and recalled in tears and blood. Tiberius, then ten years old, won the admiration of the Roman world by his filled picty and funeral cration on his parent; when he assumed the purple he aspired, he said, to no

by his filial picty and funeral cration on his parent, when he assumed the purple he aspired, he said, to no higher this than that of "Father of the Chizens." No ro declined the felicitations of the Senate, modestly begged the conscript sycophants to "roserve their praises until he had deserved them," and, when saked to skin the writ for the execution of some malefactors, "wicked to heaven that he could not write." Napoleon Benaparte, to "save society," bayonetted in the mame of "Liberty and Equality," the histonial representation, made himself First Consul to guarantee "stability," annotated that the revolution was "concluded," and protested to the world that peace was the first necessity of nations, and their highest glory. The Empire and announced that the revolution was "concluded," and protested to the world that peace was the first necessity of nations, and their highest glory. The Empire and its becatembs are the commentary upon "peace,"—Fontuncheru, Elba. St. Helens, the Restoration, the days of July, those of February and December, are the bitter gloss upon "stability." The initiations of the nephaw are, of course, literal. He sho has "saved society," guarantees "stability," struck the coup disatin the name of "the Republic," closed the coup disatin the name of "the Republic," closed the ern of revolutions, within ten months commands the cry of "Vice I Zimperer" and professes the mission of "peace."

The word of Louis Napeleon is too inviolable to admit of deubt, and, fortunately for the probabilities of peace, he has not yet sworn to abstain from war. But necessity and circumstance have both their logic, and neither indorses his prefessions nor our behet. The Imperial policy must not be sought in claptrap answers to adoring prefects or blasphening mayors, but in the instincts of a nature, the ancedents of a his, the passions of the man, and the laws of his position.

"I represent," he said to the Chamber of Peers, "a principle, a came, and a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people, the cause is the Empire, the dicest is Waterioo. That principle you have recognized, that cause you have served, and that defeat four would avenge. No difference exists between you and me."

would avenge. No difference exists between you and me."

The "sovereignty of the people," of the Bonspartist pattern, reigns; the Empire is an accomplished fact; Waterloo is yet to be avenged; that vengeance was promised in the proclamation to the troops on the 3d of December; it is fiercely debated in the messroom and canteen; hot-headed colonels remind the soldier that Marshale of France started from the hut; doggred rhynoce on perfedicus Albion circulate in the faubourge and the barnecks; the Ultramontanes curse the hereay of England, subscribe their sous to persecuted Ireland, and preach a holy war; and the Constitutional, licensed by the Government, deprecates the celamities, insimustes the need, and demonstrates the facility of an invasion.

Louis Napoleon is lavish of assurancea. "I say, the Empire is peace, for France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil."

The Empire is peace! What are its credentials, where its guarantee. Are they to be sought in the comp dear, in a Prestorian camp, in Algerian regiments, in a Reman garrison, in half a million soldiers! Do we see them in the new fortifications of Toulon, in the busy dockyards, in the construction of the Napoleon, the Jean Bart, and the Austerlitz, in the propiecy of the Minister of Marine that vessels such as those will "decide the destiny of nations;" in the declaration of Louis Napoleon that "the Mediterranean should be a French lake!" Or, is it in Belgium we shall find them! In the war of tarifs, threatened by Cassagne, repudiated by Louis Napoleon, and carried out by him—at the Bonapartist propagantism within, the concentration of troops without; in the placerds of "Fire I Empereur." posted on the walls of Brussels, in the ultimatum of the Elysée against the freedom of its press; in the treason of its

suberned di-loyalty, and scarp and rave in parapet and feese, are powerless to exclude domestic treachery. The works of Vaulous have been fittined by Loyola.

"The Empire," says Louis Nepoleon, "is peace, for Louis XV, and Louis XVI inherited not the wars, but glory of the Grand Monarque." His glory! Louis XV, was the Petit Trianon and the Parc aux Cristonia XVI, a revolution and the scanfold. Which shall it he? These parallels are false. The present cannot subsist upon the past. Governments, like individuals, have their proper like. What is born of violence must live by force. However Bompartism may pasconade, the Republic is not deed, nor Henry V., nor the Count of Pasis. Principles and claims, though prosented the proper is the state of the proper in the count of Pasis. Principles and claims, though prosented the proper is the proper in the count of Pasis. Principles and claims, though prosented the properties of gasconade, the Republic is not deed, nor frenty v., nor the Count of Paris. Principles and claims, though pro-trate, breathe. They wait only circumstance and op-portunity to renew the combat and unfurl their flag. Can Imperialism concillate rights that it denies, or sat-isfy factions that it tramples on: Can it crush liberty and discrepance?

isty factions that it tramples on? Can it crush liberty and disarm loo!

The dupes, the organs, and accomplices of Bounpartism are, or affect to be, in transports, Peace is assured, and Europe may disband, for Louis Napoleon has declared it. Germany, they write, must regret her levies; England must repent of her militis. After the compiracy of Strasburch, Louis Philippe trusted the plighted honor of a Bonsparte, and was repeid by the expedition of Boulogne and by the spellation of his children. France confided in a Princely word, and she is now on-leved. The Legislative Assembly credited his onlet, and it met with a malefactor's fate. Word, honor, cath, are only counters in the game, shifted with the chances of the cards.

The professions jump with the occasion. To the

is fast need or their powe, as tained upon their productive, an pican tracks them, suspension want them, and their future seems only the despirate choice of a linering strephy or pablic execution. Not only does a surved inviolation to the bessle, but the seriner in its pay may nother be existing our laughed at. The Presse has received an arcritesment for during to discuss a question with the Pays, and the Charicare a reprimand for want of respect to Laugher or line.

The France of the functionaries and the church is satisfed. In ecujunction with the "ditt of the nation," they find the need was the Corintian pillors of that "society" which has been "swed." The wages of the Prefects have been liberally raised, independence chase! and obseque usness or user upules and actly promoted. New powers, perquisites, and printiages have been seconded to them; crosses and circulars have rained upon them; and the Prefecture has swelled into a pachalic. But the tenure of the office is discrete obedience; and, while a blurder is a crime, heaftation is disgrace. More than one prefectorial rainia has buight this salutary leason.

The Jesuits and the Ultramontanes are drunk with ex-ultation. The sacerdotal heel is on the neck of France-the gractic prepared for Europe. The Holy Roman Apo-tolic Church dreams once more of universal empire. Be-fore or behind its ecutatic obscurantism six centuries vanish, and the 19th, which we falsely believed this to be, tore or beams as ecatage obscurantsm as centuries vanish, and the 18th, which we falsely believed this to be, is only really the 13th. The Universal aments that Luther was not burnt, and sanctifies the Inquisition; Doneso Cortex denounces reason as a damnable impertinence; abbts and histope aroynt the classics, anathematize Ciccoro and Virgit, and preservibe for the education of youth the study of the "Fathers," the breviary and paternaster; Frère Léotade and the Curé Gothland are on the read to canonization, and the land treems with miracles. Winking Madonnias, sweeting saints, bleeding altarpieces, and inspired cowboys; the Gendarnie who deposes to the jous lie, and the sub-prefect who indorses it; episcopal charges, archiepiscopal pastornis, and Papal recerpts, all tostiny clike that the favor of Heaven has failen on the Jesuas, that Louis Ampoleon is the "chosen of the Lord," and that "cociety is saved."

When the early Caritetians were smeared with pitch read burnt for torches, flayed, crucified with their heads downward, and cast to the hone of the amphitheater,

When the early Contribus were smeared with pitch and burnt for torchee, flayed, crue fied with their heads downward, and cast to the lions of the amphitheater, "To make a Bosan bolder," they were butchered as "the enemies of human kind," in the name and behalf of "society" menaced, civilization entraged, and the gods avenged.

When Sirson de Moutfort led against the Albigenses the "holy commission" of lanocent III., and the inquisition epang like a scorpion from the fire, the Reformers were a holocaust to "society." For its eternal interests, they were hunted like wild beasts and destroyed like vernim, speared, disembowled, chopped in pieces, crushed by millistones, sawed asunder, massacred with those obscene atrocities which fiends alone would seem able to conceive, and the "defenders of society" to compar. The maturity of the Holy Office kept the promise of its sate date 5 still racked the joints and scorched the boiles of its victims, to the priestly Ca im of the glory of God and present and future salvation of man. This is the incritation which the Universalaments, and the Jesuist would assuredly restore.

Prefect and priest vic in blasphemous servility. Louis Napoleon had long ranked as the official "Providence." The earrifigious title had become stale. The Prefect of Perinears displayed in a transcraper of his

Napoteen and any ranked as the outcast Provisione. The recritiques title had become stale. The Prefect of Periguex displayed in a transparency the likeness of his master, with the inscription beneath it,—"Dies & Napo-

master, with the inscription beneath it, "Dieu & Napoleon et re reposa."

The Bahop of Chalous informs the faithful that Louis Napoleon is "The man of God," Mayors and preletes salute "The messenger of heaven." The flood of profune fastiery mounts higher as it goes:

"A present Deity," they shout around,

"A present Deity," the should be rebeauted.

"A present Deity," they shoul daily brend, and stutter as belief in his divinity. The episcopicy cannot reproach its conscience with so much bias phenry for nothing. Louis Napoleon had the picty and policy to raise the salaries of those holy men. Oh! mitred hypocrise, does try impious cynicism defy alike the chastiss ment of Heaven and the scorn of earth?

chetisement of Heaven and the scorn of earth?

Jesuitis m plays the desperate game of double or quits with reason. After the revolution of February Catholic priests blessed the trees of liberty. After the comp d'dat they chaunted a Te Dean on its massacre. They sanetified legitimacy until it fell; they consecrate perjury when it has triumphed. Ministers of thrist, they burlesque Christianity, teachers of merelity, they deify crimie. They have learnt and forgotten nothing. For them Hildebrand may still thunder in the Vatican; the Inquisition is an incomplete experiment; the Reformation is a heresy, and not a lessen, and the war on civilization must be re-

\* Le Rétablimement de l'Empire.

commenced. Their black conspiracy against intelligence envelopes Europe, its staff in Rome, its file everywhere. In Italy its banner is "the Pope," in France, "Society!" in Ireland, "Religious Equality!" The equality which triumphant Jesuitism would dispense is that of persecutions of the property of

triumphant Jesuftism would dispense is that of persocution and demnation.

France is satisfied! She utters but a single cry, and
that is "Vice? Emperen?" That stereotyped "enthusiasm" which has greeted every power, and ravished
every Menitear, is as "indescribable" as ever. The venal writers and fanatic acolytes of Bonapartism exhaust
the forms of adulation. Their kilol is at once "the New
Alexander" and the "Napoleon of Peace;" "a political
genius which administers like Colbert, executes like
Richelieu, writes like Pascal and reigns like Bonaparte!"
The language of European flattery is unworthy such an
ear, and it is worshiped in a strain of tustian and hyperbole, stolen from some newsman of the Byzantine
Palace, or some master of the ceremonics of "the Cousin of the Moon."

The enthusiasm, if indescribable, is not absolutely unintelligible. At the affair of Strasburgh there was found

Palace, or some master of the ceremonies of the Moon."

The enthusiasm, if indescribable, is not absolutely unmelligible. At the affair of Strasburgh there was found an order for "300 bawlers, with good stout lungs, to shout "Vice FEmperear !" The prospects of the Empire have improved, and 2,000 pairs of the best lungs have reverberated in the provinces. The whip and the spur urged the recalcitrant or sluggish—deputations were marsholed by tuek of drum—the pensities of "contravention" menaced the omission of flags and lanternspreminent citizens were held responsible for the demonstrations of the rect—no shatters might be closed upon the line of the contige—arrests preceded and followed it

prominent citizens were held responsible for the demonstrations of the rest—no shatters might be closed upon the line of the corige—arrests preceded and followed it—intimidation marched with it. The will of the police is law, and personal liberty a myth.

Benspartism brandishes the lish in one hand and holds the pairse in the other. Toulon is promised millions for its forts. Nimes for an aqueduct, Marseilles for a cathedral. The imperial liberality is as boundless as the gratitude of a nation bribed with its own coin. That gratitude is most conspicuous among a passantry officially denounced as communists and brigands. The "enthusiam" of the towns is only in the Mositizer.

The power which sets itself above the law invites revenue beyond the law. Fanaticism listens to no concience but its own. The tyrannicide, deaf to God and man, sees only crime, heeds only vengennee; is Brutan when he strikes, a marryr when he falls. Amid Pretorism echorts and "indescribable enthusiam". Louis Napoleon encounters this murderrous logic. Marseilles and the Police prepared a pasteboard copy of the infernal machine of the Rue Niceise—Toulon contributed a shot at a review—Moulins an apothecary, who substituted suicide for hamicide. The uncle furnishes a deadly ergument to those who would dispatch the nephew Napoleon left a legacy of 10,000f, to Cantilion, who attempted the life of Wellington, and boldly justified the murder of his rival!

France is satisfied, but its enthusiasm does not reach

Napoleon lett a legacy of 10,000f. to Cantinen, who at tempted the life of Wellington, and boldly justified the murder of his rival?

France is satisfied, but its enthusiasm does not reach to its electors. Universal suffrage has retired, for the time, to its Aventine Mount. In vain Prefects threaten and appeal; nearly three-fourths of the voters shun the electoral urn. The scrutiny is frequently invalidated by the lack of votes; the Government candidates rarely obtain a third of those inscribed; occasionally the Opposition makes a stand; if it carries its list, the Prefect quashes it. Abstention is the only possible protest against such "illimatable liberty."

The world is tranquil! Its tranquility is that of a leaded mine, of a shell with the basee burning. Such peace is neither the word nor the each of Louis Napoleon, but the vigilance and armament of Europe.

Ent if, no matter why, the Empire is peace, England will levelly accept it. Is it was to be effected in the last century, and whose shifting tide has bathed every camp in blood. Our flag is freedom. It has made as great, and it will keep us so. Let those who will hag desposism. We detect, but do not war on it. Our propagandism is our properity and our example. If its succidal frenzy hurls its legions against as, they affont a people strong in its faith, its traditions and its right, which has shattered one liberticide En.pire, and will face another.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

1 At the Worship st. Police Court, in Lon-

do, a girl from the country, named Clara Sawyer, was recently arreigned for having wilfully broken a square of plate glacs worth £7, in a shop window. In answer to questions from the magistrate, the prisoner said that she was a native of Nottingham, where she had filled a comfostable situation as a domestic servant until about two menths since, when she was foolishly persuaded to be the way on to London with a view of bestering two months since, when she was foolishly persuaded to make her way up to London with a view of bottering her condition. Since her strival in town, however, all her efforts to procure employment had been unsuccessful, and after spending her little stock of money, and parting with nearly the whole of her clothing, to provide herself with food, she was at length compelled to throw herself upon the parish in which she had a temperary lodging, in Holborn, but, although she was furnished with some triding relief as a casual pauper, they pestively refused to pass her home to her friends at Notting ham. She had subsequently made a similar application to a parish at Westminster, with the like result, and, after wandering about the afreets until she was completely overcome from want and exhaustion, she was at length impelled, in a fit of desperation, to commits such an act as would lead to her incarceration.

Mr. Hammill said, that however much he might be Committsuch an act as would read to be incorrectable.

Mr. Hammill said, that however much he might be inclined to commiserate the forform condition of the prisoner, her attempt to improve her position by such a lawless and wenton act of spoilation was not to be observed for a moment, and he should order her to pay sum of £5 as compensation, or to be committed, in decault, for two months.

The wisner, who onen wexpressed her gratification

Twenty-four men, says The Leader, be

Twenty-four men, says The Leader, be tween the ages of twenty and forty-eix, who had been in prisoned since 1849 for pointical oderases, that is, for pentaking, with more or less notoriety, in the Roman national movement of 1848-9, are taken from the dungeons in which they had been confined, and, weak and haggord as they were, are led out into the public square in Siningstic—eight the first day, six the second, and ten the third—and are there shot by the Swiss solidiers in the pay of the Pope. They go to their death bravely and calmly, shouting for Mazzini, and singing the Marseillaise. To the last it was not believed that they would be executed. Most of them were working men—poor warm-hearted men, who had gone heart and soul into the movement for the ilberty of their country, and some of whom had, perhaps, in their enthusiasm, done acme of whom had, perhaps, in their enthusiasm, done things which were not approved of by all the republicans themselves, though none of them were accused of any crime other than what might be resolved into patriotism. One of them, Simoncelli, belonging to a higher position in life than the others, is described as a truly noble, excellent and amiable man; and for him great influence was med with the Government, but all in vain. They were taken, all twenty-four, from their prisons. One moment they marched through the streets, shouting for Mazzini; the next, their brains spattered the pavingstones. Think of that, and think, also, that the Swiss soldiers who shot these men are under orders to prestones. Think of that, and think, also, that the Swisschilers who shot these men are under orders to proceed to other towns, and shoot other tens, and twenties and thirties, for the same crime, and under the same circumstances. Ancona is to be the next piace visited

and thirties, for the same crime, and under the same circumstances. Ancona is to be the next place visited.

When the original Crystal Palace was removed from Hyde Park large sums were offered by several parties for a monopoly of the "packings" to be found beneath the foors, but they were all refused by the contractors, Mesers. Fox and Henderson, who generously gave permission to the laborers employed upon the spot to appropriate to themselves any "treasure trove" which they might chance to light upon in removing the planks of which the floor was composed, and in turning up the turf below. The findings have been quite a god send to seeme of the men upon the works. Coins of copper, silver, and gold crotchet-purses, study, rings, &c., will silver and gold headed canes, have turned up daily, and the other day a poor man was fortunate enough to stumble on a purse containing as much as £7 or £8. It would seem from this that all the treasures lost last year in the Great Exhibition did not fell into the hards of the hight fingered gentry, though many of them doubtiess made a harvest of the spoils, but that a large portion of it slipped through those provaking boards, which stood just wide enough to swallow up any stray shillings or sixpences which might drop from their lands, but were, unhappily, just too narrow to afford the loser a chance of recovery.

It is not yet decided whether Parlimment will It is not yet decided whether Parliament will

It is not yet decided whether Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person. The x-decition of Speaker will take place on 4th inst. No opposition is anticipated. The address in reply to the Queen's speech will be moved in the Commons on the 11th. The Notingham Journal professes to be aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme is to repeal the Mait Tax, and the duty of 3tgd. per 2 on Farmer's rental, to reduce the tax on incomes from 7t. per 2 to 2d, but to impose it on all incomes and vages above 250, (\$250) per assum; and to charge five per cent, tax on all incomes, of whatever amount, arising from property. The Funds are to be taxed for pauper misintenance, and the tax on carriages, horses and dogs, (certainly not poor men's luxuries,) are to be abolished. The effect of these changes is not regarded as favorable to the sader classes, being in fact equivalent to 1st, a reduction in the price of beer, already abundant enough; 2d, a tax of three days labor on every workingman; 2d, a tax of three days labor on every workingman; 2d, a tax of the license of the Funds; 4th, a reduction of two-thirds in the Income Tax now paid by the higher classes; and 5th, the privilege to owners of equipages to ride in them untaxed. It is stated that the repeal of the Hop daty has been monoted, but not decided upon; an alteration in the Sugar duties remains in abeyance, while a tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on Railways would be well received by the public, provided the Raihoad Companies do not—as they likely would—raise the rates of carriage.

We do not learn any particulars respecting the Queen's speech. The sum to be demanded from Pariament for the expense of the Wellington funeral is placed as high as £100,000.

The gales along the

The gales along the East coast of Britain at the end of the past week, were very destructive to shipping and life. Among the vessels lost were the following, all near the mouth of the Tyno and Ware: Brig Amulet of Rochester, all hands; St. Hilds, Shields, all hands; Acorn, Shields, all hands; Isedian galliott, all hands; schooner, all hands; ship, all hands; the hands; is well hands; is well hands; in the crew of each saved: Brig Northern, Newcastle; Victoria, Hartlepool; Naiad, Lendon; Sophie Augusta, Cherbourg; Fredricke, Danish; Brilliant, Shields; Cheruh, Yarmoush; Killse, Sunderland; Ritteman, Newcastle; Britannia, Hartlepool; Volante, Blyth; Sarah, Whithy; Hartwicke, Sunderland; Russian ship; Merchant, Hartlepool; Sisters, Harwick; Marie Elizabeth. The last named ship had a cargo valued at £100,000, which was fellen en and plun-

dered by the people along the coast. Several of the other ships were plundered in like manner by the wretches on whose coast they were cast.

Under the title of the "Magdalena Steam Navigation Company" an association is announced to navigating by strangers the River Magdalena in New Gran

ade. The Company further prepose to pase one or more steamers on the River Atrato, to communicate with the mining districts of Antioquia and Choco.

A public meeting was held at London, Monday evening, lat, for the purpose, as expressed in the bills, "of sympathizing with and aiding the foreign refugees at present in the metropolis." The meeting is noticeable from the circumstance that letters were read from Kossuth approving of the objects of the meeting, and from Mazzini and Louis Blane opposing them. Kossuth's letter is too lengthy for quotation. It is given in the London Morning Advertiser of 2d inst.

Some samples of Cotton of a good and useful

n the London Morning Advertiser of 2d inst.

Some samples of Cotton of a good and useful quality from La Plata were exhibited the past week on the Manchester Exchange. Five bales of it had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres to a Liverpoel house, with advices that it was a sample of cotton grawing with on the west bank of the Parana, in the District of Tucumana. It is said that "any quantity" may be had for the gathering, but nothing is said at present of any steps being taken to secure future consignments of it.

Sunday foreproon. Oct. 31, the extansive works. Sunday forenoon, Oct. 31, the extensive works

of Philips's Fire Annihilator were burned to the ground.
A weman in the building lost her life. The cause of the
fire was apposed to be from a defective flue. There
were 1,000 charges of the Annihilator in the building. and it is asked, naturally enough, why they did not put An affair of honor, commenced in a horse-

whipping and ended in smoke, came off at Dublin, Fri-day last, between a Major Fairfield and a Mr. McDer-mett, harrister—cause, supposed insult by the former to the wife of the latter. The Wolverhampton Herald relates that Kate

Irvine, an American, has undertaken to walk 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours, at Wolverham, for a bet of The mails for the Bahamas will be dispatch-

ed from Britsin on the 2d, instead of the 17th of each month. The actice may be of interest to business men. There is some danger that the Crystal Palace at Sydenham will be refused a charter. The Clergy have raised a bitter hostility against it, because it is proposed The premises of Whittaker & Co., the emi-

nent publishers. Ave Maria Lune, London, were broken into Sunday night lest, and robbed of £1,000 in cash.

FRANCE.

Napoleon-Abd-cl-Kader-New-Books. Paris, Monday, Nov. 1, 1852.

Although we are within four days of the meeting of the Senate, Paris is as politically quiet as Timbuctoo. The citizens of both capitals have about an equal share of partnership, just at present, in the foregone conclusions of that so-called deliberative body. The rumor goes that the proclamation of the Empire will take place on the 10th of December, the fourth anniversary of the election of Citizen Charles Lous Napoleon Bonsparte to the Presidency of the French Republic. The preclamation will be made in the Hall of the Marshals, at the Tuileries, in presence of the same Councillors, Senators and Deputies before whom, in the same place, last March, the President exclaimed Let us preserve the Republic." Meantime the Princess Vara in about to embrace the religion of her future Lusband. That ceremony is to "come off" early this

The performances at the Grand Opera last Thursday evening in honor of the Prince went off with great

Elegant toilettes, beautiful women, (women

who figure on political occasions are always beautiful,odd, is it not t) dismonds, bouquets, luminous N's, the usual fleck of engles, enthusiam, etc. The piece chosen for the occasion was not, as I reported in advance, Moses in Egypt. The representation of this Opera with unwonted magnificence of decoration, has been looked for any time in the last three weeks. But the promises of the Director of the Opera are as little to be relied upon as those of Pharach's. There was the came flourish of trumpets, followed by deferred hope and heart-sickness of the dilettanti, in the case of Le Juif Errant, which was announced for the opening of the sesson last winter, though shasuerns never wandered up to the footlights till May. So it was in its time with Meyerbeer's Prophete. One of the causes of delay in this last case was the long preparatory exercises which the patineurs had to go through with, before attaining the skillful grace which now surprises and charms all speciators of the celebrated skating scene. The series of preliminary tumbles, sprains, bumps, bruises and last skaters and skateres es had grown perfect in their parts, and the Manager, who had spent a large sum in putting this most gorgeous of scenic dramas on the age, congratulated himself on having reached the eva of the first representation. The day was fixed and the Prophete announced on the bill. All the seats in the house were taken at fabulous prices. It is well enough known that the wares of the lower orders in the operatic troupe bear no proportion to the princely incomes of the prima donna or the first tenor.corps de ballet typify all the virtues for five or six hundred annual france per pair, of lungs or legs. What wonder that virtues paying such small rewards should sometimes be forgotten when the performers are off the stage! Let people in the higher and dress circles think of it. The 'lower orders' here are generally in no situation to help themselves to a better lot. Luckily, in the present case they were. They knew that the opera could not go on without them, for it would need another three months to fill their places, and meantime the Director would be rained. They took advantage of his condition, pretty much as he was in the habit of taking it of theirs; and as we all are in the habit of taking it of each other. It was a bold thing to revolt, but after a little usele s negotiation, one of them broke the ice and fairly told the Director that they would not skate till their weges were doubled; they would not appear on the canal, not a runner of them, unless they were towed on by the police. They carried their point, and still receive, I am told, extra wages when the Prophste is performed. The story is worth recording, a successful strike is such a rarity. But to return to last Thursday. Before entering the house again, let me note a dramatic incident that occurred at the door. Just as the Prince was alighting from his carriage, a young girl came out of a door on the opposite side of the street, broke through the crowd, and making her way one could hardly tell how among the horses of the mounted ce cort, fell weeping at his feet. With passionate entrosty of manner rather than of words, she presented a paper to the Prince, which he readily accepted. It was the poor child's petition for the pardon of her brother, a soldier in Algeria, who, for some offense against the rules of military discipline, had been condemned to hard labor for ten yesrs. Your kind-hearted readers will be glad to learn that the petition is likely to be granted. For Louis Napoleon-when his ambition is not concerned-is not exactly an ogre. Victor Hugo is now paying penance in exile for having once said that his uncle was. When the Prince, ex-President or Napoleon III, du this transition period one hardly knows how to style

him,) entered his box, the audience rose, and there was a shout of Vice l'Empereur. He answered the salute by a pair of his bows. I say his bows, because they are somewhat peculiar. They are not graceful—none of his movements are, but are sufficiently gracious and apprepriate as coming from a democratic Emperor to subjects—something between a condescending curvature and a demagogical duck. I am sure that within a year they will get to be called dignified, although within a year they were considered awkward. All the speci-mens that I have seen, and they are not a few, have been given out with a lateral inclination, a peculiarity which was partly the result of his local relation to the bowers, and partly of a sort of roll in his guit. They suffer from want of backing by his eyes, which are rather small, light colored, and without expression. The cantata sung in the course of the evening was a parapi on the peaceful part of the Bourdeaux speech, and the repetition of the celebrated phrase FEmpire Cest la paix! was received with great applause. Abd el-Kader was present. Between the acts he went to pay a visit to the Prince. French courtesy barod every head as he passed. For want of another, the Emir is just now the liou of the day. He is lodged handsomely in the Rue Rivoll, where curious crowds stand to watch his out-going and in-coming. He has been out to Saint Cloud, to Notre Dame, to the Luxembourg and to the Hippodrome. His admiration, expressed in the ornate thetoric of the East, seems to have been equally aroused by Louis Napoleon and Louis Napoleon's horses, which he was taken to see, by the sacred architecture of the solemn Cathedral, and the two great balloons that were let off in his presence at the Hippodrome. At the Madeleine, the sight of which, he said, convinced him that his old notion that the French had no religion was an error, the old warrior prayed devoutly. At Saint Cloud, while awaiting the coming of the Prince, he